

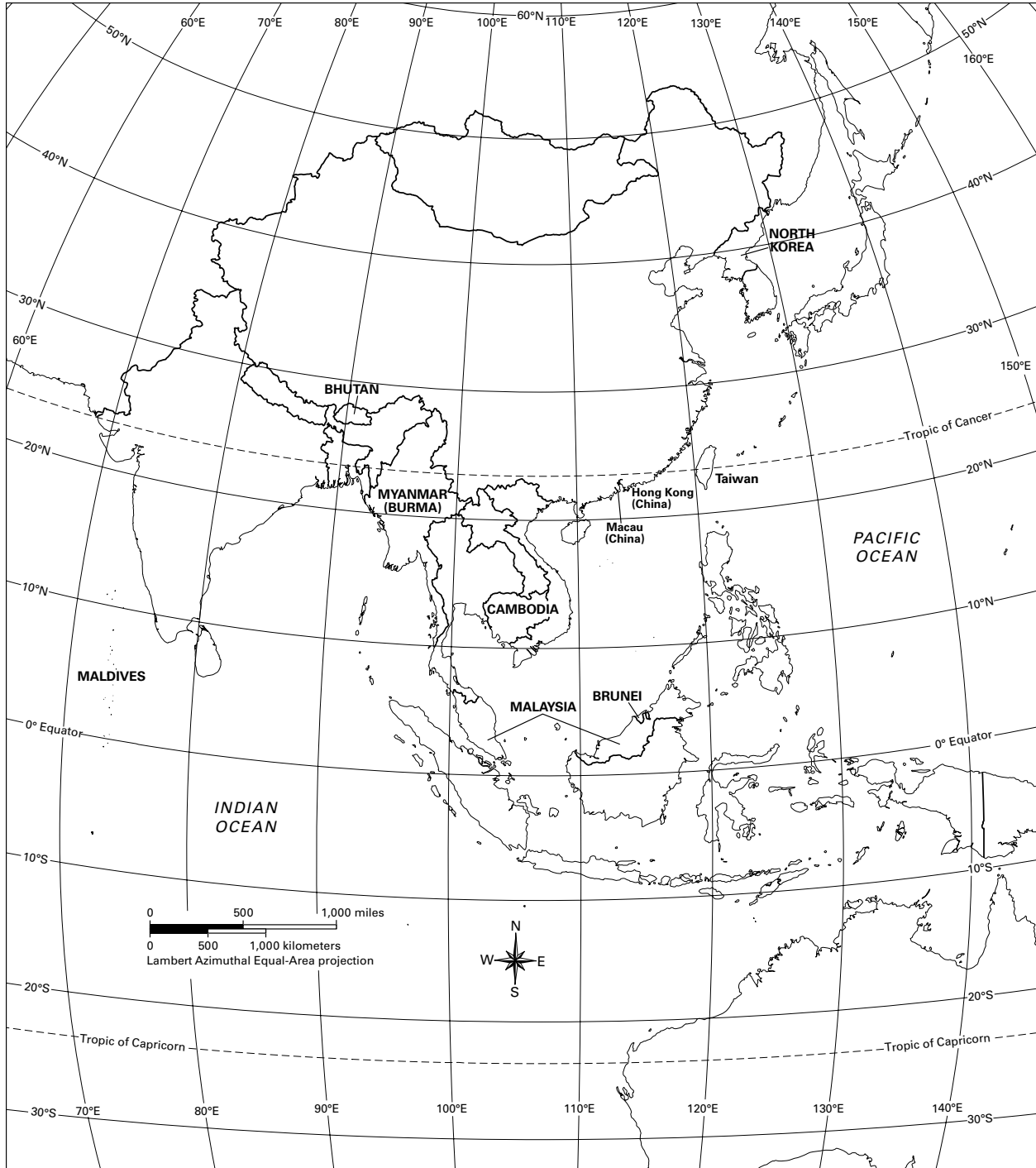
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# Challenge 1: Learning About the Physical Geography of Monsoon Asia



## Challenge 2: Learning About the Human Geography of Monsoon Asia



### Challenge 3: Using Geography Skills to Answer “Where?”

<b>Question</b>	<b>Circle the thematic map you used. Then answer the question in complete sentences.</b>
<b>1</b>	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
<b>2</b>	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
<b>3</b>	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
<b>4</b>	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
<b>5</b>	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
<b>6</b>	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
<b>7</b>	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
<b>8</b>	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
<b>9</b>	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
<b>10</b>	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity

## Challenge 4: Using Geography Skills to Answer “Why There?”

Question	Circle the thematic maps you used. Then answer the question in complete sentences.
1	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
2	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
3	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
4	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
5	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity
6	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity

## Challenge 5: Using Maps to Analyze a Field Photograph

<b>Thematic Map</b>	<b>Location A</b> (40° north, 85° east)	<b>Location B</b> (4° south, 138° east)	<b>Location C</b> (19° north, 73° east)
Physical Features			
Climate Zones			
Vegetation Zones			
Population Density			
Economic Activity			

## Challenge 5: Using Maps to Analyze a Field Photograph

We think the field photograph best matches Location \_\_\_\_\_.

Supporting-evidence statements:

1. From the \_\_\_\_\_ map, we learned that this location

In the field photograph, we see

2. From the \_\_\_\_\_ map, we learned that this location

In the field photograph, we see

3. From the \_\_\_\_\_ map, we learned that this location

In the field photograph, we see

4. From the \_\_\_\_\_ map, we learned that this location

In the field photograph, we see

# Challenge 1: Learning About the Physical Geography of Monsoon Asia





## Challenge 2: Learning About the Human Geography of Monsoon Asia



## Challenge 3: Using Geography Skills to Answer “Where?”

Question	Circle the thematic map you used. Then answer the question in complete sentences.
1	Physical Features   Climate Zones <input checked="" type="radio"/> Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity The most common type of vegetation in the southern parts of Monsoon Asia is <b>broadleaf evergreen forest</b> . <b>Mongolia, Japan, North Korea, and South Korea</b> are the northern countries in Monsoon Asia that do not have this type of vegetation.
2	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density <input checked="" type="radio"/> Economic Activity The <b>Philippines</b> is the country located directly east of Vietnam. The types of land use in this country and just offshore include <b>commercial fishing, subsistence farming, commercial farming, and trade and manufacturing</b> .
3	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity Mount Everest is located on the border of <b>Nepal and China</b> .
4	Physical Features   Climate Zones <input checked="" type="radio"/> Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity <b>India, Nepal, Bhutan, and China</b> all have some land in an ice cap vegetation zone
5	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones <input checked="" type="radio"/> Population Density   Economic Activity <b>Japan</b> has three cities with a population of more than 8 million. The three cities are <b>Osaka, Nagoya, and Tokyo</b> .
6	Physical Features <input checked="" type="radio"/> Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity <b>India</b> has all of these climate zones.
7	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density <input checked="" type="radio"/> Economic Activity <b>Thailand</b> is the country south of the Tropic of Cancer that has coal, hydroelectric power, natural gas, and petroleum, but not precious metals.
8	Physical Features <input checked="" type="radio"/> Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity The most typical climate in the islands along the equator is <b>tropical wet</b> . The country that stretches across many of those islands is <b>Indonesia</b> .
9	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones   Population Density   Economic Activity The <b>Chang Jiang (Yangtze River)</b> flows from the Plateau of Tibet to the East China Sea. It flows through <b>China</b> .
10	Physical Features   Climate Zones   Vegetation Zones <input checked="" type="radio"/> Population Density   Economic Activity <b>Mongolia</b> is the country in Monsoon Asia with the lowest population density. Its overall population density is <b>under 2 people per square mile</b> .

## Challenge 4: Using Geography Skills to Answer “Why There?”

Question	Circle the thematic map you used. Then answer the question in complete sentences.
1	Physical Features <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Population Density <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Activity <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Broadleaf evergreen forest</b> is the vegetation found in Bangladesh. Broadleaf evergreen forests usually grow in warm and wet climates, such as a <b>tropical wet</b> or <b>humid subtropical</b> climate.
2	Physical Features <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Population Density <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Activity <input type="checkbox"/> The land use in <b>Mongolia</b> is almost entirely nomadic herding. The types of vegetation found in <b>desert scrub</b> and <b>temperate grassland</b> vegetation zones—small plants and grasses—make good grazing land.
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Features <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Population Density <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Activity <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry is one use of land on the Indonesian islands of <b>Sumatra</b> and <b>Borneo</b> . These islands have <b>broadleaf evergreen forests</b> , which contain trees that are useful for many things.
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Features <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Population Density <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Activity <input type="checkbox"/> The population density in the western half of China is <b>under 2 people per square mile</b> . Much of this area has elevations <b>over 10,000 feet</b> . There are <b>mountain ranges</b> and the <b>Taklamakan Desert</b> , with a climate that is either <b>highlands</b> or <b>arid</b> and <b>semiarid</b> . All these features make western China a difficult place to live. In contrast, eastern China has a <b>high population density</b> . The <b>lower elevations</b> , rivers like the <b>Huang He</b> and <b>Chang Jiang</b> , and <b>wetter climates</b> make eastern China a more attractive place to live.
5	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Features <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Population Density <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Activity <input type="checkbox"/> This person might live in <b>India</b> . The population density of India is over 250 people per square mile on the coast. Much of the land is used for subsistence farming. Trade and manufacturing is found in some cities. India’s elevation ranges from sea level to over 10,000 feet in the Himalayas. Parts of India have arid and semiarid climates. Other parts have a tropical wet and dry climate.
6	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Features <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation Zones <input type="checkbox"/> Population Density <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Activity <input type="checkbox"/> This person could be writing a travel guide for <b>Japan</b> . Japan’s climate is humid continental and humid subtropical, which would be neither too dry nor too wet. Tokyo, the capital, has more than 8 million people. Japan has both mixed forests and coniferous forests. Finally, Japan is entirely made up of islands.

## Challenge 5: Using Maps to Analyze a Field Photograph

<b>Research Station</b>	<b>Location A</b> (40° north, 85° east)	<b>Location B</b> (4° south, 138° east)	<b>Location C</b> (19° north, 73° east)
<b>Physical Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>located in the Taklamakan Desert</li> <li>located between the Tian Shan and Kunlun Shan mountain ranges</li> <li>elevation between 2,001 and 5,000 feet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>located on the island of New Guinea</li> <li>located in Maoke Mountains</li> <li>surrounded by Pacific Ocean, Banda Sea, Arafura Sea</li> <li>elevation from 2,001 to as much as 10,000 feet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>located on the west coast of India</li> <li>located near the Western Ghats</li> <li>elevation between 0 and 1,000 feet</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Zones</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>located in an arid climate zone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>located in a highlands climate zone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>located on the border between a tropical wet and a tropical wet and dry climate zone</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetation Zones</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>located in a desert vegetation zone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>located in a broadleaf evergreen forest vegetation zone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>located in a broadleaf evergreen forest vegetation zone</li> </ul>
<b>Population Density</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>population density under 2 people per square mile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>population density under 2 people per square mile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>population density over 250 people per square mile</li> <li>located in or near Mumbai, India, with over 8 million people</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>little or no economic activity</li> <li>nomadic herding nearby</li> <li>natural gas nearby</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>subsistence farming</li> <li>precious metals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trade and manufacturing</li> <li>commercial fishing</li> <li>natural gas and petroleum nearby</li> <li>forestry nearby</li> </ul>

## Challenge 5: Using Maps to Analyze a Field Photograph

We think the field photograph best matches Location C.

Supporting-evidence statements:

1. From the physical features map, we learned that this location is on flat land near the Indian Ocean.

In the field photograph, we see flooding that could happen on flat land along the coast.

2. From the climate zones map, we learned that this location has either a tropical wet or a tropical wet and dry climate.

In the field photograph, we see flooding and people wearing raincoats and carrying umbrellas, which is appropriate for a tropical wet season.

3. From the population density map, we learned that this location has a high population density and is located in or near the urban center of Mumbai, India.

In the field photograph, we see many people, as well as trucks and buses, which are commonly found in urban centers.

4. From the economic activity map, we learned that this location has trade and manufacturing.

**Another possible answer:** From the vegetation zones map, we learned that this location is in a broadleaf evergreen forest vegetation zone.

In the field photograph, we see a truck that could be transporting manufactured and trade goods, and a man pushing a delivery cart that could serve the same purpose on a smaller scale. **Another possible answer:** In the field photograph, we see a bit of thick, green, broadleaf vegetation in the background.

## Challenge 1: Learning About the Physical Geography of Monsoon Asia

1. Get your physical features map for Monsoon Asia Mapping Lab, Challenge 1.
2. Select one of the physical features listed below. Find it on a physical map of Monsoon Asia in *Geography Alive! Regions and People*.
3. Locate and label that feature on your physical features map. (If there is no room to write your label, draw a line from the feature to a place where you have more room to write.)
4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 until you have found and labeled all 15 physical features.

### Physical Features of Monsoon Asia

If you have trouble finding a feature, the latitude and longitude coordinates will help you get close to its location.

1. Bay of Bengal (15°N, 90°E)	2. Deccan Plateau (18°N, 78°E)	3. Ganges River (27°N, 80°E)
4. Gobi Desert (42°N, 110°E)	5. Himalayas (30°N, 82°E)	6. Huang He (Yellow River) (35°N, 115°E)
7. Java (8°S, 110°E)	8. Malay Peninsula (5°N, 102°E)	9. Mekong River (15°N, 106°E)
10. Mount Everest (28°N, 87°E)	11. Philippine Sea (20°N, 130°E)	12. Plateau of Tibet (33°N, 90°E)
13. Sea of Japan (East Sea) (40°N, 135°E)	14. Taklamakan Desert (40°N, 84°E)	15. Chang Jiang (Yangtze River) (32°N, 120°E)

## Challenge 2: Learning About the Human Geography of Monsoon Asia

1. Get your political map for Monsoon Asia Mapping Lab, Challenge 2.
2. Select one of the countries listed below. Find it on a political map of Monsoon Asia in *Geography Alive! Regions and People*.
3. Label that place on your political map, and lightly shade it.
4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 until you have labeled and shaded all 15 countries.

### Countries in Monsoon Asia

If you have trouble finding a feature, the latitude and longitude coordinates will help you get close to its location.

1. Bangladesh (24°N, 90°E)	2. China (35°N, 105°E)	3. East Timor (9°S, 126°E)
4. India (20°N, 77°E)	5. Indonesia (5°S, 120°E)	6. Japan (35°N, 135°E)
7. Laos (18°N, 105°E)	8. Mongolia (46°N, 105°E)	9. Nepal (28°N, 85°E)
10. Philippines (15°N, 121°E)	11. Singapore (1°N, 104°E)	12. South Korea (37°N, 127°E)
13. Sri Lanka (8°N, 81°E)	14. Thailand (15°N, 100°E)	15. Vietnam (14°N, 108°E)

## Challenge 3: Using Geography Skills to Answer “Where?”

1. Look carefully at each map your teacher projects. For each map, discuss the three questions below with you partner. Be prepared to share your answers with the class.
  - *What are at least five key symbols or colors on the map? What does each symbol or color represent?*
  - *What key information does this map show?*
  - *Is this information about physical geography or human geography?*
2. Get a transparency of *Monsoon Asia Visual 6* and a Challenge 3 card from your teacher.
3. Read the question on your card. Scan the labels of the maps at your assigned research station to determine which map you need in order to answer the question.
4. Go to that map. Lay your transparency on top of the map. Use a transparency pen to note any information or locations on your transparency that will help answer the question.
5. Once you have *all* the information you need to answer the question, return to your desk. Get your matrix for Monsoon Asia Mapping Lab, Challenge 3. Find the row with the number that matches your question. Circle the name of the map you used to find your answer. Write the answer in a complete sentence. For example:

*Question: What mountain range is located between India and China?*

*Answer: The Himalayas are located between India and China.*
6. Take your Challenge 3 matrix to your teacher. If your answer is correct, clean off your transparency, get a new card, and repeat Steps 3–6.



## Challenge 4: Using Geography Skills to Answer “Why There?”

1. Get a transparency of *Monsoon Asia Visual 6* and one Challenge 4 card from your teacher.
2. Read the question on your card. Scan the labels of the maps at your research station to determine which maps have information that you need in order to answer the question. You will need to visit *at least two* and *as many as all five* maps to get all the information you need.
3. Go to each map you identified. Lay your transparency on top of the map. Use a transparency pen to note any information or locations on your transparency that will help you answer the question.
4. Once you have *all* the information you need, return to your desk. Get your matrix for Monsoon Asia Mapping Lab, Challenge 4. Find the row with the number that matches your question. Circle the names of the maps you used to find your answer. Write the answer in a complete sentence.
5. Take your Challenge 4 matrix to your teacher. If your answer is correct, clean off your transparency, get a new card, and repeat Steps 2–5.

## Challenge 5: Using Maps to Analyze a Field Photograph

1. Get your copy of the two pages for Monsoon Asia Mapping Lab, Challenge 5. Also get a transparency of *Monsoon Asia Visual 6*.
2. Find the coordinates for the three locations given in the Challenge 5 matrix (Locations A, B, and C). Carefully mark and label those exact locations on your transparency.
3. When your teacher tells you, quickly visit the thematic maps at your research station. Lay your transparency over the maps. Write as much information as possible about the three locations in the corresponding sections of the Challenge 5 matrix.
4. With your partner, carefully analyze the information in your notes and details from the field photograph. Figure out which location (A, B, or C) best matches the photograph.
5. Support your choice by completing the supporting-evidence statements. In each statement, connect information from one of the maps about the location you chose to a visual detail from the photograph. Be ready to share your statements out loud.

Example of a supporting-evidence statement:

From the *population density* map, we learned that this location *is very close to a city of over 8 million people*. In the field photograph, we see *hundreds of people on a crowded city sidewalk*.

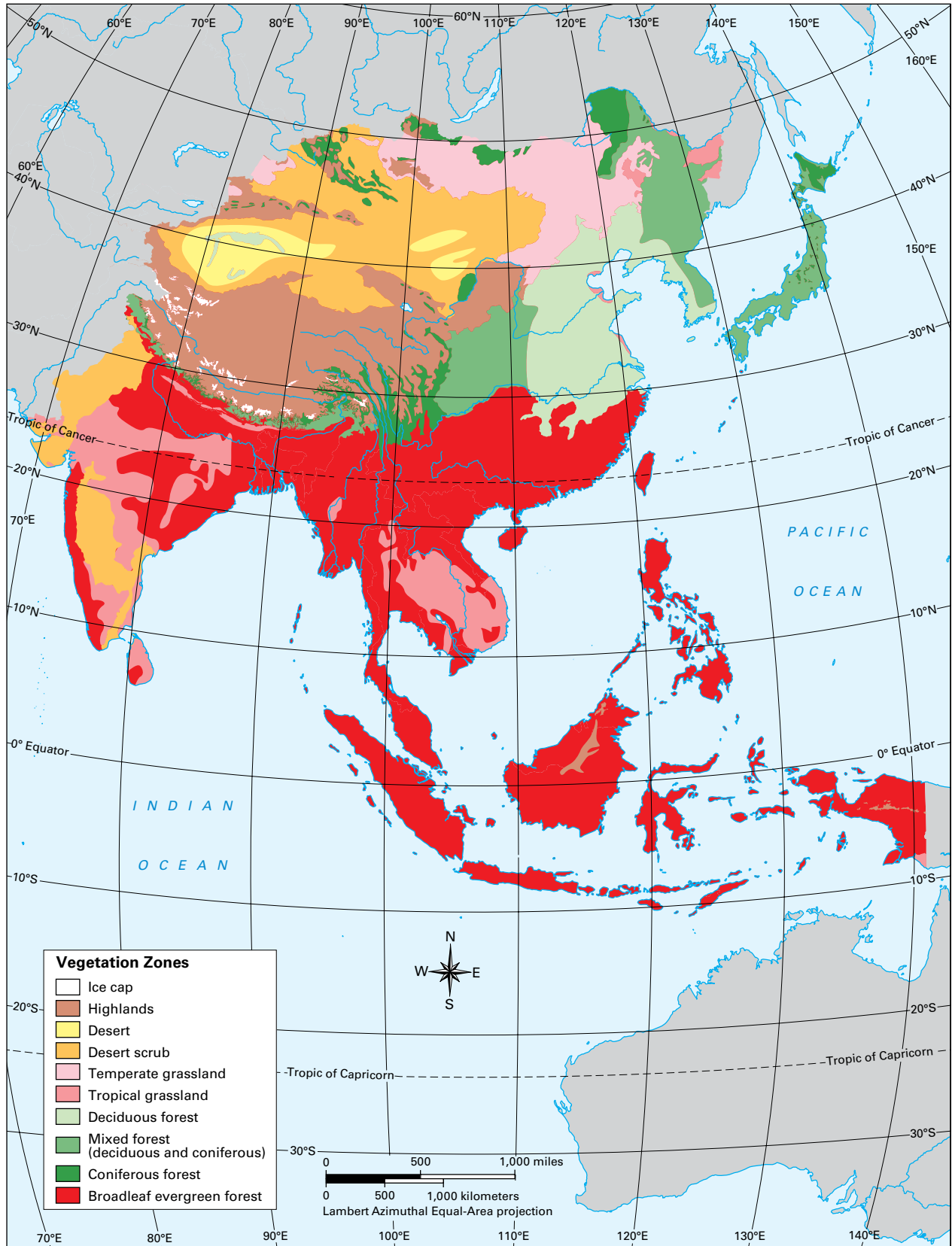
# Physical Features of Monsoon Asia



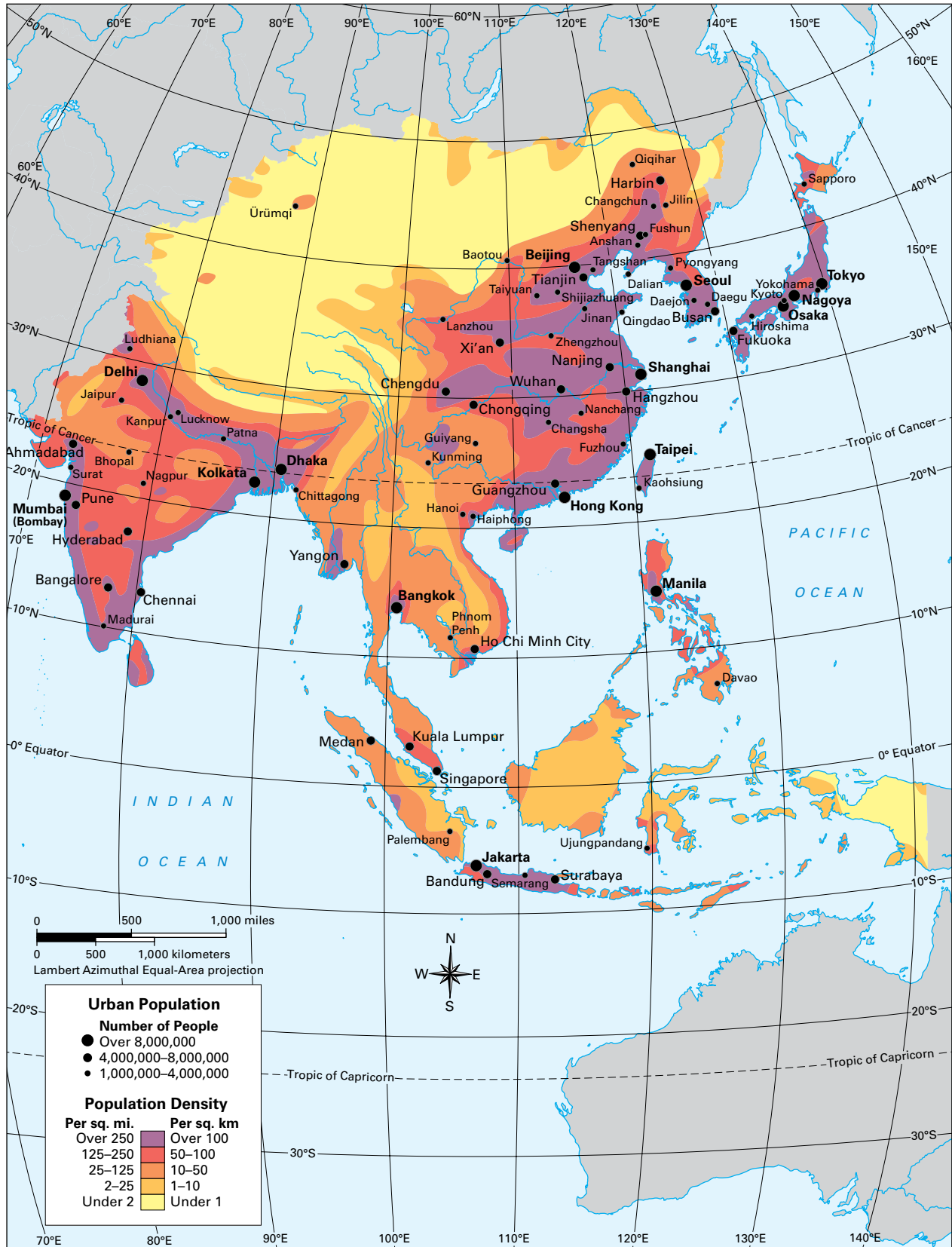
## Climate Zones of Monsoon Asia



## Vegetation Zones of Monsoon Asia



# Population Density of Monsoon Asia

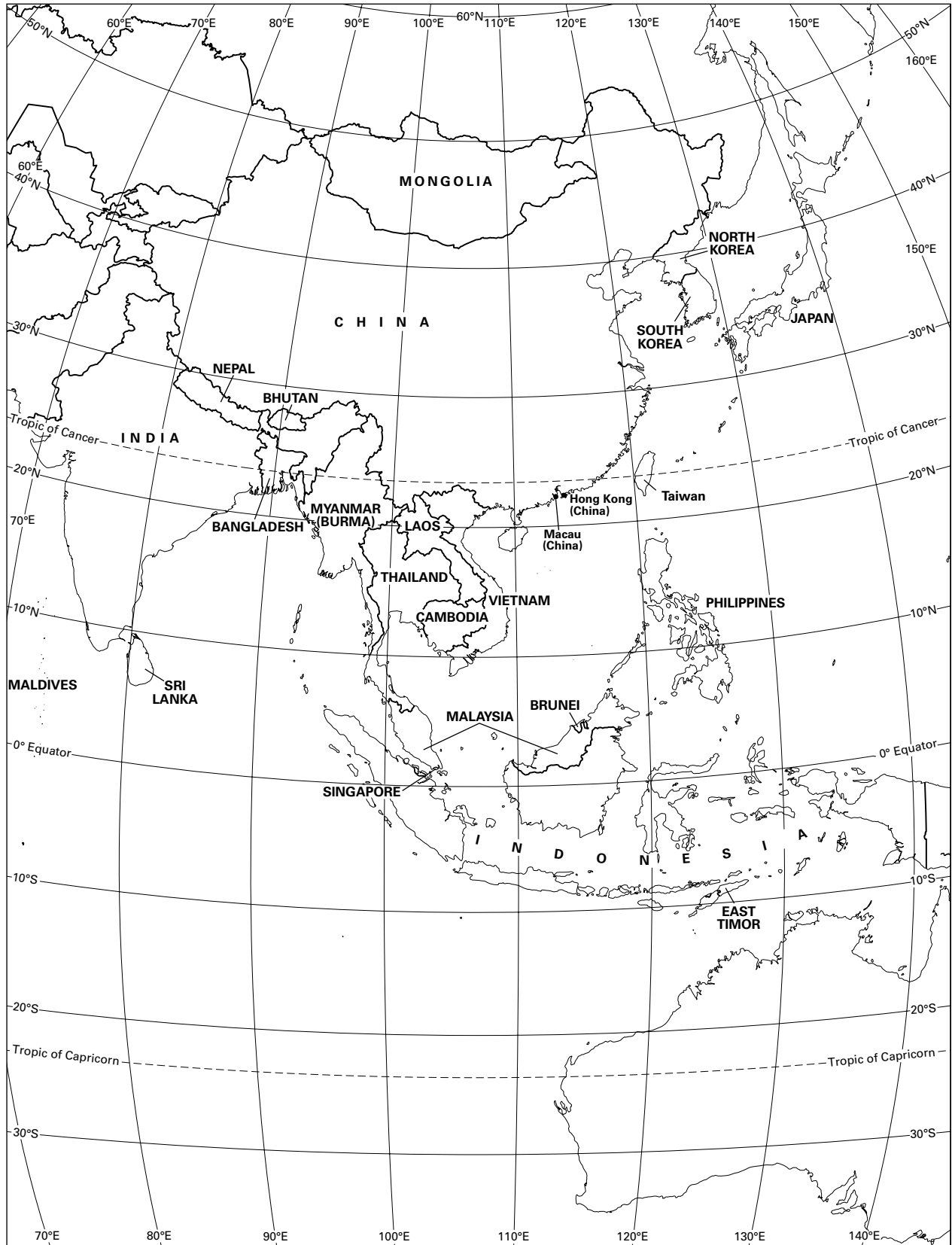




## Economic Activity of Monsoon Asia



# Political Boundaries of Monsoon Asia





Field Photograph



**Location C**  
19° north, 73° east

**Location B**  
4° south, 138° east

**Location A**  
40° north, 85° east

1

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 3**

What is the most common type of vegetation in the southern parts of Monsoon Asia? Which four countries in the northern part of the region do not have this vegetation?

2

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 3**

If you sailed east from Vietnam along 15° latitude, you would come to what island country? What are four types of land use in this country and just offshore?

3

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 3**

Mount Everest is located on the border of which two countries?

4

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 3**

Which four countries in Monsoon Asia have some land in an ice cap vegetation zone?

5

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 3**

Which island country in Monsoon Asia contains three cities with a population of more than 8 million people? What are those cities?

6

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 3**

One country in Monsoon Asia has all of these climate zones: highlands, humid subtropical, semiarid, arid, tropical wet and dry, and tropical wet. What is the country?

7

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 3**

Find a country in Monsoon Asia that lies entirely south of the Tropic of Cancer. Its resources include coal, hydroelectric power, natural gas, and petroleum, but not precious metals. What is the country?

8

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 3**

What is the most typical climate in the islands that are located along the equator in Monsoon Asia? Which country stretches across many of those islands?

9

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 3**

One of the longest rivers in the world flows from the Plateau of Tibet to the East China Sea. What is the name of this river? Through which country does it flow?

10

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 3**

Which country in Monsoon Asia has the lowest population density? What is its overall population density?

1

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 4**

What type of *vegetation* is found in Bangladesh?  
How might *climate* help to explain why?

2

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 4**

In which country do the people use their land for almost nothing but nomadic herding? How does the *vegetation* zone help to explain why?

3

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 4**

On which two Indonesian islands is *forestry* one use of the land? How does the *vegetation* zone there help to explain why people work in forestry?

4

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 4**

Compare the *population densities* in the western and eastern halves of China. How do *physical features* and *climate* help to explain why they are so different?

5

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 4**

Where in Monsoon Asia does this person live?  
Why do you think so?

“The coastal areas of my country have over 250 people per square mile. Like many people here, I am a *subsistence farmer*. My cousin works for a *manufacturing* plant in a city. My country is one of diversity. The *elevation* ranges from sea level to over 10,000 feet. Parts of my country are dry all year round. Other parts are tropical with wet and dry seasons.”

6

**Monsoon Asia Challenge 4**

For a travel guide of my country, I write:

- Our *climate* is pleasant—not too dry nor too wet, like some parts of Monsoon Asia.
- Our capital city of *over 8 million people* offers shopping, museums, and entertainment.
- We have *different types of forests* to enjoy.

I also include a map of the islands that make up my country. Which country am I writing about? Why do you think so?